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THE RUPTURE.

THE wisdom of our government in keeping its diplomatic temper despite the exasperating attitude of the Russ reds is being proved by developments. Dispatches tell us that whatever else may be said of the Bolsheviks, the honesty of their purpose cannot be doubted. They may be credulous fools, but they are not agents of the kaiser. The greater part of the daily press of the country has been working overtime in a campaign of denunciation that, were it designed to drive the Russian people into the arms of Germany, could hardly have been better planned. That Bolshevism is absolutely un-American, that it is based on chimera and cannot endure, has nothing to do with the case. Can we use them to help us lick the kaiser? That is the only question. And if we can, then why alienate them by shouting hatred of their tactics and their creed? It is said now no matter what faction had succeeded in getting at the helm in Petrograd, the great mass of Russian people would have forced peace. There is little use in pointing out how blind and how dishonorable such a demand is. It exists and our war strategy must be based on recognition of the fact. After reading yesterday's account of the rupture in negotiations between the revolutionists and the Germans it must be recognized that the Bolsheviks governed peace negotiations are likely to prove the most dangerous to kaiserdom. The vaunted German diplomacy that was to make monkeys of the stupid Russians has succeeded in placing Germany in this position: If she definitely rejects the Russian proposals, indorsed again last week by the majority of the reichstag, her ruling class must face the hostility of the great mass of her people, bitterly disappointed at the peace failure; and she must face the league of nations, brought even closer together by the new revelation of Hun greed. If she backs down from her stand she will give to the Bolsheviks a victory that will strengthen them tremendously, give great impetus to the activities of her own radicals and admit that her junkers blundered. The sad part is that the Bolsheviks may be forced by the threat of losing their power to compromise, though that isn't likely. If the allies will now flatly state their war aims in a sympathetic statement to Petrograd, Russia may be saved to the entente.

MUNITION PLANTS SLOWING DOWN.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN Q. TILSON of Connecticut, who has been preaching the doctrine of munition preparedness ever since the outbreak of the European war, and before, for that matter, is properly indignant because the war department is permitting Connecticut arms plants to slow down. The Winchester Arms company is now working about 50 per cent of the force which manned its shops last year; the Remington Arms company recently closed down for a week, and the Marlin company is not using its capacity equipment for turning out machine guns. Mr. Tilson says that if we have a million men across the sea there should be 1,500,000 guns over there for them right away, and 500,000 ready to be shipped, and he points out that we have only about 700,000 Springfield. "The factories are ahead of their orders and are slowing up," says Mr. Tilson, "a condition of affairs that I can't understand in time of war. It certainly does not seem to me the war department is doing the right thing." It was this same Mr. Tilson who, in May of last year, after nearly two and a half years of the European war, and long, long after Mr. Wilson's "world on fire" speech, startled the country with proofs that during that two and one-half years we had produced only 66,000 guns in our factories. Mr. Tilson would doubtless approve the suggestion that George M. Cohan revise his popular war song to read, "And we won't get guns till it's over over there."

INFORMATION IS VAGUE.

THE most recent statement made by the quartermaster general leaves much to be wished for in the way of definite information. He says that "adequate supplies have been provided for," but he does not say what he means by "provided for." Evidently he means that they have been ordered, but does not say when they were ordered, or whether the orders were placed at a time that would give the manufacturers opportunity to fill the orders before the supplies were needed. In fact, his statement leaves the impression that some of the orders were given late, for he presents a long list of supplies contracted for "to December 1, 1917." War was declared April 6, 1917. The country would like to know what supplies were contracted for prior to June 6, two months after war was declared. Recent disclosures in the inquiry conducted by the senate committee on military affairs prove that there was inexcusable delay in contracting for munitions. If there was anything like the same delay in ordering clothing, the country ought to know it.

CLIPPED AND CREDITED.

The United States will "settle" Mexico after the war, as it did a half-century ago.—Oregon Oregonian.
 Anyhow, Kerensky is not the only man highly touted who at the show-down failed to prove himself a Napoleon.—Atlanta Constitution.
 In arranging programs for entertainment hereafter it will be remembered that art is only a luxury and patriotism is a necessity.—Washington Star.
 Ex-President Taft's opinion that we are in for a long war is

just as much entitled to respect as that of any other man, but the fact remains that every day brings the restoration of peace one day nearer.—Rochester Democrat.

Billy Sunday says he expects to go to heaven from Chicago. Billy would be wise to make his start from Houston. The New Jerusalem Limited takes no sidings and disregards all flag stations.—Houston Post.

Year's Resume of Pine Tree Camp

(By Wm. McClure Gotwald)

Manhattan is a mining camp that has borne for a long time and suffered much. It is proof of its wealth in lode and placer, and of the indefatigable spirit of its people and their backers, that it has not merely survived, but has made good in a production way and has developed its ground to a point where heavy output is assured for many years.

It will be remembered that the district was but well established in the spring of 1906. It had surveyed its territory, assayed its croppings, erected its hoists, laid the foundations for its mills, bulidled for the future—and then the earth trembled and flame devastated a metropolis. The San Francisco disaster was the cause of Manhattan's halting in its course when its star was in ascendancy, for practically all the properties in the camp were controlled in the bay city and securities were thrown upon the market without limit of price at a time when money, no matter how little, must be obtained at a sacrifice, no matter how great.

Thus came the crash in Manhattan. Painters laid down their brushes and carpenters their saws and hammers. Miners were given their time and the road to Tonopah, over which had come the rush, was again thronged, this time with returning traffic.

It was said, it was tragic, to witness this exodus, in which the writer participated and felt a throb of sincere regret as he passed from the pines of the Toquimas to the parched desert. But it was not good-bye, but Mizpah—"till we meet again."

There were strong souls in Manhattan in the early days, men and women who had faith. They stayed. Their strength brought gain and their faith was rewarded. It was, however, a wearisome decade until capital could again be interested. Meanwhile stamps dropped intermittently. From croppings and upper levels came the ores upon which the camp subsisted. Then the gulch gravels were tested to bedrock and hope was restored. It is assured that hundreds of thousands—some say millions—of dollars have been placed, but no accurate figures are obtainable. The only check that has been kept on production is through the postal department, but this conveyed only a portion of the output.

The placers are still producing. It is estimated that only about one-tenth of their gold has thus far been salvaged. Lights twinkle down the canyon for a distance of six miles, to where the walls flare out into the Big Smoky valley, and even beyond into the bed of this vast depression between the snow-crowned heights. Primitive methods are employed in extracting the gold, which is not due to lack of intelligence, or even of resources, but owing to the heavy overburden, which would render impracticable the removal by steam shovels of the idle earth above and handling all the gravel by hydraulic or ground sluicing. The placers are worked by means of shafts and drifts, timbers being removed from

the latter after their period of usefulness has passed and the ground being permitted to cave.

In view of the fact that with depth Manhattan is proved to be a sulphide camp, the wealth of these placers is proof conclusive of a wide field of great enrichment on the upper levels. It means that free milling is certain to be a profitable method of extracting values for many years.

Manhattan's formation is peculiar, alike only to itself. It puzzles the newcomer, no matter how well he may be posted on geology, mineralogy and the genesis of ore bodies. That is one reason why the district has been so long in coming into its own. Values occur here in unexpected places and in hitherto barren matrices. It is told that a leaser in the early days, after having had a very successful mill run, highgraded on himself, by selecting from his ground very promising looking ore and taking hundreds of pounds of it to an assay office and having a run that netted him less than the cost of extraction, although his milling had been better than \$100 a ton. His enrichment was almost entirely in a spongy gypsum in the crevices of the rock. He discovered his error later when he crushed some of the soft, white stuff in the palm of his right hand with his left thumb as one would do with cut plug tobacco. He blew the lime from his hand and the residue was pure gold, equal in weight to fifty per cent of the sample tried.

Even now it is not fully determined where to seek for the values, whether in the lime, the lime shale or the quartzite. One thing is certain, and that is that free gold is where it is to be found. The widespread depostions and the eccentricities of the lenses in the oxidized zone set some people to thinking, one of whom was John G. Kirchen. The latter noted that the limes of the district, where not dissolved and replaced, antedated the age of fishes, for there were no Devonian fossils, or any other fossils for that matter, to be found in the rock. He, and the experts whom he employed, also awoke to the conclusion that the alaskite extrusion southward from the camp might have

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF FRENCH ON BATTLES

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The official communication from the war office last night reads:

"There is nothing to report during the day except quite marked artillery activity in the sector of Beaumont and Caurieres wood."

"Belgian communication: On the first of January the artillery activity was not very intense. On the second an enemy detachment, protected by violent barrages, succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of our posts in the region of Markem. An immediate counter-attack by our troops drove back the Germans, who left several prisoners in our hands. During the day there was slight artillery activity."

"Eastern theater: January 1: The artillery was active in the region of Gievzhel and the eastern slopes of Vetrinik. Enemy airplanes have bombarded ambulances behind the Monastir front."

539 STARS IN FLAG.

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3.—Perhaps the most distinguished service flag in the country is flying from the flagstaff of St. Mary's Industrial school here. The flag bears 539 stars; two of them are of gold for men who have already lost their lives in the service.

This school is conspicuous for the number of its pupils who have joined some military service. The greater proportion of them are serving with the United States marines.

COUNCIL FOR SUFFRAGE.

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 3.—The Indiana state council of defense went on record yesterday as favoring an amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage, not as a war measure, but as "a matter of sheer right and common justice." The council took this action in adopting the report of the committee on public policy, which indorsed and presented a telegram from Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman of the committee. The telegram read, in part:

"I am not in favor of any legislation upon woman suffrage as a war measure, but I am enthusiastically in favor of it as I always have been, as a matter of sheer right and common justice."

TRAWLERS DO GOOD WORK.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—In the last year 1,000 trawlers which are used as mine sweepers around the British Isles have swept an average of 3,000 square miles daily. They swept up 4,600 German mines.

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